



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/839
3 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 15 to 31 October 1997 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

Your intervention is requested with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused,
15-31 October 1997

1. In the northern region 150 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following cities and towns: Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Amadiyah, and Rawanduz.
2. In the southern region 878 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Chabaish, Artawi, Busayyah, Shinafiyah, Qurnah, Lasaf, Hamzah, Jalibah, Shatrah, Salman, Ukhaydir, Qal'ar Sukkar, Hayy, Taqtaqanah, Afak, Ali al-Gharbi, Ali al-Sharqi, Najaf, Kut, Amarah and Hashimiyah.
3. On 13 occasions United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated the Republic of Iraq's airspace in the southern region before leaving in the direction of Kuwait.
4. At 0811 hours on 24 October 1997 a United States fighter aircraft violated Iraqi airspace over the port of Umm Qasr.
5. At 1340 hours on 26 October 1997 a United States fighter aircraft violated Iraqi airspace over the port of Umm Qasr.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/840
4 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the letter dated 17 October 1997 addressed to you by His Excellency Ange-Félix Patasse, President and Head of State of the Central African Republic. In addition to thanking you for your clear and demonstrated willingness to help solve the Central African crisis, he requests the members of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), which will expire on 6 November 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Antonio DEINDE FERNANDEZ
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 17 October 1997 from the President of the Central
African Republic addressed to the Secretary-General

First of all, I should like to convey to you all the gratitude of the Central African people and Government for the very fraternal and effective way in which you have taken into account the concerns that I expressed to you in my letter of 4 July 1997 (S/1997/561, annex).

The warm welcome that you and your close collaborators gave last July to the delegation of the International Committee to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements, led by President Amadou Toumani Touré, and the promptness with which the Security Council considered the question of the Central African crisis bear eloquent witness to the international community's interest in my country.

I particularly welcome the Security Council's adoption of resolution 1125 (1997), authorizing the mandate of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB).

Significant progress has been made since then. A climate of de-escalation and détente currently prevails in Bangui and has led to the resumption of activities in all sectors.

The action of the Security Council was considered in my country as a sort of guarantee in respect of the security which my brothers in the International Monitoring Committee and MISAB are effectively helping to restore, both in the capital and in the interior of the country.

Nonetheless, it is clear that much remains to be done in order to achieve lasting peace and national reconciliation. The newly restored peace deserves to be consolidated, especially in view of the forthcoming legislative elections to be held in 1998 and the presidential elections scheduled for 1999.

Therefore, I should be grateful if you would arrange, in liaison with the Security Council, for the mandate of MISAB to be extended for an additional three-month period after the date of its expiration on 6 November 1997, as implicitly indicated by resolution 1125 (1997).

I am now taking the necessary steps with my counterparts and brothers who have kindly sent contingents to Bangui. These same steps will be taken in respect of France, which has provided logistical support to MISAB thus far.

I am grateful to the Security Council for its many appeals to all States Members of the United Nations to help strengthen the logistical support for MISAB in order to relieve the French Government.

(Signed) Ange-Félix PATASSE



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/841
3 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

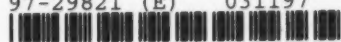
LETTER DATED 24 OCTOBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

Major-General Gian Giuseppe Santillo (Italy) who has been the Force Commander of UNIKOM since 1 December 1995, will be relinquishing his post on 30 November 1997. Following consultations with the parties concerned, it is my intention to appoint Major-General Esa Kalervo Tarvainen of Finland as the next Force Commander of UNIKOM. A background note on Major-General Tarvainen is attached.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi ANNAN



Annex

Curriculum vitae

Name: Esa Kalervo TARVAINEN

Rank: Major-General

Position: Inspector of Field Artillery

Date of birth: 7 March 1947

Place of birth: Joensuu

Marital status: Married to Ritva Tarvainen, one daughter and one son

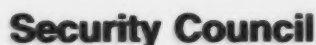
Career:

1966-1967	Conscript service
1967-1970	Military Academy
1970-1971	Instruction Officer, Satakunta Artillery Regiment
1972-1973	Instruction Officer, Artillery School
1974	Captain Course, Field Artillery
1975-1976	Military Observer, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
1976-1979	Chief of Office, Artillery School
1979-1981	War College
1981-1983	Staff Officer, General Headquarters
1983	Senior Staff Officer, General Headquarters
1983-1984	Chief of Operations Office, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
1985	National Defence Course, War College
1985-1992	Aide-de-Camp to the President of the Republic
1992-1993	Assistant Chief of Staff Liaison at United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon headquarters
1993-1995	Commanding Officer of Artillery Brigade and Niinisalo Garrison
1996-	Inspector of Field Artillery

Promotions: 1967 Second Lieutenant
 1970 Lieutenant
 1973 Senior Lieutenant
 1977 Captain
 1983 Major
 1989 Lieutenant Colonel
 1993 Colonel
 1997 Major-General

Decorations: Knight, First Class, Order of the Lion of Finland
 Medal for Military Merits
 Three United Nations medals
 Several foreign decorations

Languages: Finnish, English, Swedish



ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

97-29827 (E) 031197



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1997/843
4 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN OF
THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 9 (b) (i) OF SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 687 (1991) ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

During the informal consultations held on 3 November 1997, I told the members of the Security Council that it was my intention that the inspection activities of the Special Commission should go forth despite Iraq's decisions conveyed to you in the letter of the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq of 29 October 1997 (S/1997/829). In the light of my statement, I believe I should inform you, and through you the members of the Council, that on 4 November, on my instructions as Executive Chairman, teams of the Special Commission attempted to conduct their inspection work in Iraq and were again blocked.

The details of the incidents are as follows. Three inspection teams (missile, chemical and biological) departed the Special Commission's Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre (BMVC) at 0830 hours (local Baghdad time) for their inspection sites. On arrival at the sites for inspection at approximately 0900 hours, the Iraqi officials present stated to the respective Chief Inspectors that they could continue their inspections, but not with personnel of United States nationality. In accordance with my instructions, the Chief Inspectors told their Iraqi counterparts that their inspections could not proceed on such a basis. The teams returned to the BMVC at 0930 hours without further incident.

I would be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Richard BUTLER

97-29927 (E) 041197





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/844
4 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am pleased to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued on 31 October 1997 by the General People's Committee for External Communication and International Cooperation. The statement deals with the announcement by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom that the Secretaries-General of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States have been invited to send delegations to Scotland to observe the Scottish judicial system at first hand.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement issued as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Permanent Representative



Annex

Statement issued by the General People's Committee for
External Communication and International Cooperation

The General People's Committee for External Communication and International Cooperation has noted that there have recently been various attempts to divert the attention of world opinion away from the growing momentum and support that have accrued to the efforts and initiatives of a number of international and regional organizations seeking to find a just and expeditious solution to the Lockerbie affair. Certain parties are endeavouring to cause those efforts and initiatives to miscarry and to distort their contents. For example, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom has announced that he has invited the Secretaries-General of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States to send high-level delegations to Scotland to observe the Scottish judicial system at first hand and to discuss arrangements for trying the Libyan suspects in Scotland.

The Secretary of State has overlooked the fact that the Libyan authorities are not opposed to the two suspects being tried in Scotland. However, there are serious legal and practical difficulties involved. For example, the Libyan Criminal Code, which was promulgated as long ago as 1953, prohibits the extradition of Libyan citizens. Furthermore, the solicitors of the accused men object to their clients being handed over to the United Kingdom or the United States of America, and have threatened to bring legal action against the Libyan State in the event that it should hand over the two men in question to either of those countries. For these reasons, there have been many initiatives and suggestions aimed at determining a neutral location where the trial could take place.

Libya does not doubt the honesty or fairness of the Scottish judicial system. This particular matter, however, has given rise to biased publicity campaigns carried on in the media and through statements made by senior officials in the countries concerned. The result has been a social and psychological climate that is loaded against the two suspects, who have effectively been convicted in advance. This means that there is no possibility that they would be given a fair and impartial trial in Scotland, especially since Scottish courts use the jury system, which requires that all jurors must be unbiased and not personally prejudiced against the accused. Moreover, there are serious grounds for regarding the accusation against the suspects, who are held to have been responsible for the Lockerbie incident, as unsound.

International and regional organizations have observed the circumstances surrounding this affair, and have put forward various suggestions and initiatives designed to ensure that the two suspects receive a fair and impartial trial at a neutral location not in the United States of America or the United Kingdom. The most recent of these initiatives was the joint letter of 19 June 1997 from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to the President of the Security Council. That letter contained the following three options:

/...

- Hold the trial of the two suspects in a third and neutral country to be determined by the Security Council;
- Have the two suspects tried by Scottish judges at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, in accordance with Scottish law;
- Establishment of a special criminal tribunal at the International Court of Justice headquarters in The Hague to try the two suspects.

In the interests of all concerned, Libya urges the other States concerned in this matter to acknowledge that the two suspects must have a fair and impartial trial, one that respects the rights of all parties, including the rights of the suspects themselves, a fair and impartial trial that will reveal the truth, lead to the lifting of the embargo that has been imposed on the people of Libya, and do justice to the families of the victims. In view of the climate that has effectively convicted the suspects in advance, and in view of the circumstances of the case, that trial must be held at some neutral third location other than in the United States of America or the United Kingdom.

It is our belief that the Security Council does not desire, through its resolutions, to humiliate the Libyan people or halt their progress towards development, to prejudice the rights of the suspects, to refuse to respond to the demands of the victims' families, or to disregard national laws. On the contrary, we feel sure that it is concerned to discover the truth through cooperation among all the parties concerned in this matter and through intensified efforts to resolve this disagreement.

The General People's Committee for External Communication and International Cooperation would like to take this opportunity to direct the attention of the international community and international and regional organizations to the fact that the announcement by the Secretary of State of the United Kingdom is merely an attempt to dilute the serious initiatives that have been made in this connection, and to destroy, trivialize or cripple all attempts to resolve this long-standing crisis. If the Secretary of State really wishes to dispel any hypothetical doubts about the impartiality of a trial in Scotland, he need only accede to the suggestions of regional and international organizations concerning the holding of the trial in a neutral country. Those suggestions have been prompted by the circumstances surrounding the affair, not by any doubts on our part about the Scottish judicial system as such.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/845
31 October 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 31 OCTOBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose the text of a message, which I delivered to the Secretary-General on 28 October 1997, relating to an initiative on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom to invite representatives of the United Nations to Scotland to discuss the arrangements for a trial of the two Lockerbie suspects in Scotland so that this matter might be resolved as soon as possible in a manner consistent with the relevant Security Council resolutions. Similar messages have been passed to the Secretaries-General of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States.

I should be grateful if you would have the present document and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) John WESTON
Permanent Representative

97-29933 (E) 041197



/...

Annex

Text of a message dated 28 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Government of the United Kingdom is deeply concerned at the continued failure of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to comply with the requirements of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) relating to the Lockerbie bombing. These resolutions require the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to comply with the requests to surrender the two Libyans accused for trial in Scotland or the United States of America. The United Kingdom is determined to seek progress, in accordance with these resolutions, so that justice can be done, and be seen to be done, for the 270 victims of Lockerbie.

The United Kingdom welcomes the interest shown by the international community in an early resolution of this issue. We understand the concern that the trial of the two suspects must be demonstrably fair and free from prejudice. There exist comprehensive safeguards under Scottish law which meet this concern fully. To demonstrate this fact, we would welcome the presence of international observers from the United Nations at the trial of the suspects in Scotland. Observers will have full access to the suspects before and during the trial (if the suspects agree), will be able to witness all the court proceedings and will be provided with administrative and reporting facilities.

So that we may brief the United Nations Secretariat on the safeguards to ensure a fair trial and discuss how international observers may best be accommodated in the court proceedings, we cordially invite you to send two representatives to Scotland as soon as is convenient for you. If your chosen representatives are persons with experience of legal procedures, you may subsequently wish to appoint them as observers at the trial. They will visit Scottish prison and court facilities and meet United Kingdom representatives to discuss the modalities of a trial in Scotland in the presence of international observers.

We will be happy to arrange this visit as soon as possible. I should add that this invitation is also being extended to the Secretaries-General of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/846
4 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 3 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF
FRANCE AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the French-Russian joint statement on Iraq that was issued following the meeting in Moscow on 1 November between the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, Mr. Hubert Védrine, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. Yevgeni Primakov.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alain DEJAMMET
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Sergei LAVROV
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation to the
United Nations



Annex

French-Russian joint statement on Iraq issued following the meeting in Moscow on 1 November 1997 between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of France and the Russian Federation

The decision of Iraq to limit its cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission violates the resolutions of the Security Council and is consequently unacceptable. Security Council resolutions are binding on all States and must be fully implemented.

The Security Council reacted immediately and unanimously to the decision of the Iraqi authorities with a statement by the President of the Council. Our countries emphasize the great importance they attach to the unity of the Council on this question.

France and the Russian Federation urgently call upon the Iraqi authorities to reverse this decision so that the Special Commission can continue to execute the mandate entrusted to it by Security Council resolution 687 (1991). This will send a clear message of a de-escalation of tension. The Iraqi authorities must in future refrain from any action incompatible with the resolutions of the Security Council.

France and the Russian Federation support the intention expressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send a special United Nations mission to Baghdad to urge Iraq to cooperate unconditionally with the Special Commission. Only full and effective cooperation with the Special Commission will permit the implementation of paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) on the ending of the oil embargo and enable Iraq to rejoin the international community.

The two parties state very firmly that in their view any new action concerning Iraq should be examined and undertaken strictly within the framework of the Security Council.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/564
S/1997/847
4 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 40 and 81
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY
AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 24 October 1997 from the Permanent
Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Strasbourg joint statement made by the President of the Azerbaijani Republic, Mr. Heydar Aliyev, and the President of the Republic of Armenia, Mr. Levon Ter-Petrossian, at their meeting during the course of the summit of the Council of Europe, held at Strasbourg on 10 and 11 October 1997 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40 and 81, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar G. KOULIEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan
to the United Nations



AN. EX

trastbour Joint statement by the Presidents of
Azerbaijan and Armenia date 10 October 1997

[original: Russian]

Azerbaijan and Armenia remain committed to a peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict by political means in the first place through negotiations.

Azerbaijan and Armenia believe that the framework of the Minsk Group and the activity of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference are aimed at establishing a basis which, with a constructive attitude by all the parties involved in the conflict, would make it possible to achieve real progress in the settlement of the conflict.

Azerbaijan and Armenia believe that the latest proposals of the Co-Chairmen are an encouraging basis for the resumption of negotiations within the framework of the Minsk Group.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1997/848
5 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN OF
THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 9 (b) (i) OF SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 687 (1991) ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I should inform you, and through you the members of the Security Council, that on 5 November 1997, in my capacity as Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, I decided that the U-2 flight scheduled for this week operated by the Commission for the purposes of inspection, monitoring and verifications, should be postponed.

My decision to postpone the flight was taken in response to a request from the Secretary-General. Were the flight to have taken place as scheduled between 5 and 7 November, it would have occurred during the period while the Secretary-General's Personal Envoys were delivering the message of the United Nations to the Iraqi authorities that the Special Commission's operations must be fully and unconditionally reinstated.

The Special Commission's U-2 flights are an important and integral part of the process of inspection, monitoring and verification. They assume an even greater importance while Iraq continues to block the Commission's ground inspection teams from carrying out the tasks set by the Security Council. For at least these reasons, I have decided that the Commission will resume its U-2 flights next week. I will be notifying the Iraqi authorities accordingly.

I would be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Richard BUTLER



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/849
5 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997,

Taking note of the sixth report to the Council by the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/828, annex),

Taking note of the letter dated 17 October 1997 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1997/840, annex),

Taking note further of the letter dated 23 October 1997 to the President of the Security Council from the President of Gabon, on behalf of the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/821, annex),

Expressing appreciation for the neutral and impartial way in which the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreement (MISAB) has carried out its mandate, in close cooperation with the Central African authorities, and noting with satisfaction that MISAB has contributed to stabilizing the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular through the supervision of the surrendering of arms,

Noting that the States participating in MISAB and the Central African Republic have decided to extend its mandate (S/1997/561, appendix I) in order to complete its mission,

Stressing the importance of regional stability and, in this context, fully supporting the efforts made by the Member States participating in the International Mediation Committee established by the Nineteenth Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government of France and Africa, and by the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements,

Stressing also the need for all signatories of the Bangui Agreements to continue to cooperate fully in respecting and implementing these Agreements,



Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. Welcomes the efforts made by the Member States which participate in MISAB and of those Member States which provide support to them, and their readiness to maintain these efforts;

2. Welcomes the support provided by the United Nations Development Programme to the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements and encourages it to continue this support;

3. Approves the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1125 (1997);

4. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel;

5. Decides that the authorization referred to in paragraph 4 above will be limited to a period of three months from the adoption of this resolution;

6. Recalls that the expenses and logistical support for MISAB will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of MISAB, requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish a Trust Fund for the Central African Republic which would assist in supporting the troops of States participating in MISAB and in providing logistical support to them, and encourages Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund;

7. Requests the Member States participating in MISAB to provide periodic reports to the Council at least every month through the Secretary-General, the next report to be made within one month of the adoption of this resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide a report before the end of the three-month period referred to in paragraph 5 above on the implementation of this resolution, including recommendations on further international support for the Central African Republic;

9. Urges all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist in post-conflict development in the Central African Republic;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/566
S/1997/850
5 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 57
THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 3 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative
of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania on the border incident that took place on 27 October 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 57, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) David N. MWAKAWAGO
Ambassador



ANNEX

Statement by the Government of the United Republic of
Tanzania on the situation in Burundi and the incident
of 27 October 1997

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania categorically refutes unfounded allegations levelled against it that Tanzanian forces attacked Burundi on the night of 27 October 1997, causing extensive damage to property and human lives. On the contrary, it was the Burundian army that attacked the Kiteule detachment of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces situated at Fagunga by light arms in the early morning of 27 October 1997. Being provoked, the Tanzanian forces had to exercise their right of self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has an obligation to protect its territorial integrity as well as the security of its citizens. In addition, the Government, being a signatory to the international conventions governing refugees, has an obligation to ensure their safety. The conditions generating the exodus of the people of Burundi to neighbouring countries are well known to the international community. In this connection, the internal conflict in Burundi should not be externalized in an attempt to hoodwink the world into believing that there is a conflict between the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. The United Republic of Tanzania will not be drawn into a purely internal conflict in Burundi, not even by recent acts of provocation by Burundian armed forces.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1997/851
5 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN OF THE
SPECIAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT
TO PARAGRAPH 9 (b) (i) OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991)
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 4 November 1997 (S/1997/843), I should inform you, and through you the members of the Security Council, that on 5 November 1997, on my instructions as Executive Chairman, teams of the Special Commission attempted to conduct their inspection work in Iraq and were again blocked. The events on the ground followed a similar pattern to those of the previous day.

I should also like to draw to the attention of the Security Council the fact that the monitoring inspections of the Special Commission have now not taken place for one week. An obvious consequence is that the Commission is unable to verify that dual-capable facilities and equipment in Iraq have not been engaged in the production of weapons of mass destruction or components thereof.

The potential gravity of the current situation is further underlined by a recent development, which has serious implications for the ability of the Special Commission to carry out its work as called for by the Security Council.

Significant pieces of dual-capable equipment, subject to monitoring by the Special Commission's remote camera monitoring system, have been moved out of view of the cameras. The equipment includes, for example, gyroscope rotor balancing equipment, which could be used to balance prohibited missile gyroscopes.

The movement of such equipment, without prior notification, is prohibited under the Special Commission's monitoring plan and the equipment concerned is subject to continuous camera monitoring, precisely because of its easy adaptation to prohibited activities. For example, it would take only a matter of hours to adapt fermenters to produce seed stocks of biological warfare agents. Furthermore, it appears that cameras may have been intentionally tampered with, lenses covered and lighting turned off in the facilities under monitoring. The Commission is currently conducting an immediate and thorough review of the images from all the cameras. The Commission also intends to inspect two of the relevant facilities on 6 November 1997, to try to establish the whereabouts of the dual-capable equipment that has been moved.

I would be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Richard BUTLER



**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.
GENERALA/52/569
S/1997/852
5 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUSSECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 4 November 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention recent highly provocative and aggressive actions of Turkey, which have caused serious concern and escalate tension in Cyprus. During the period from 20 to 26 October 1997 Turkey substantially reinforced the armaments of its armed military forces in the area of the Republic of Cyprus under its illegal occupation. Also Turkish warships on 2 November 1997 have entered and docked at the closed ports of Famagusta and Kyrenia in the occupied area and there have been numerous violations of the airspace of the Republic by Turkish military aircraft.

More specifically, on 23 October two military transport ships, a Bayraktar (NL-120) and a Sancaktar (NL-121), at 0945 hours and 1630 respectively, docked at the occupied port of Famagusta, unloading 17 M48A5T2 tanks, 8 automated firearms 155 klm type M-52TS and a number of military vehicles. On 25 October at 1010 hours, a Bayraktar (NL-120) transport ship docked at the occupied port, unloading 17 M48A5T2 tanks.

A further indication of the heightening of tensions by Turkey in Cyprus is the fact that, as part of the current Turkish military exercises, on 2 November nine Turkish military warships, which include frigates, submarines, tankers and torpedo-boats, entered and are now docked at the occupied ports of Kyrenia and Famagusta.

I would also like to draw attention to the alarmingly increasing number of violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region of Nicosia by Turkish military aircraft, which continue unabated as indicated below:

97-30189 (E) 051197
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On 1 November, 2 Turkish military planes and 11 helicopters violated the national airspace of the Republic by flying over the areas of Kyrenia.

On 2 November, one helicopter and eight Turkish military planes violated the national airspace of the Republic, of which two F-16s flew over the Kyrenia areas, and two F-16s flew over the area from Morphou Bay to Famagusta.

I would like to point out that these new Turkish illegal actions increase further the already excessive armaments in the occupied area, which has been characterized in your reports to the Security Council on the situation in Cyprus as one of the most densely militarized areas of the world.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest once again these new provocative actions which are in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and in complete disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. C. DROUSHIOTIS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/853
6 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 5 July 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Eritrea and its annex (S/1997/517), I have the honour to forward herewith the statement made on 26 June 1997 by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if the text of the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Majid TAKHT-RAVANCHI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex

Statement made on 26 June 1997 by the spokesman of the Foreign
Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the issue that
later became the subject of document S/1997/517

The Islamic Republic of Iran regards the assertions made by the individual in question to have no basis in reality. They are pure fabrications. It is incomprehensible to and unjustifiable for the Islamic Republic of Iran that the Government of Eritrea should find it appropriate to circulate such assertions as the position of its Foreign Ministry before seeking clarification and/or reaching a reasonable degree of certainty about the reliability of the assertions made by the individual in question.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the view that defusing tension and seeking peace and stability in that sensitive region is the first step towards securing the long-term interests of all States in the region. On the basis of its commitment to the objective of international peace, the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that it will spare no effort, on its part, to help bring about an atmosphere conducive to the objective of peace and security, when and if the States in the region are predisposed towards it.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/570
S/1997/854
6 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 37 and 81
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 5 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the proposals on the Middle East, "A code of peace and security in the Middle East", put forward by E. M. Primakov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, in Cairo on 31 October 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 37 and 81, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. LAVROV



ANNEX

A code of peace and security in the Middle East

Proposals by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation put forward in Cairo on 31 October 1997

In the opinion of the Russian co-sponsor, the adoption of a code of conduct in the area of security for the Middle East could substantially facilitate progress towards a just and comprehensive settlement. The code might include the following elements:

- (1) Without a peaceful settlement in all the areas of negotiation in the Middle East peace process, the stable and lasting security of each of the States in the region cannot be guaranteed;
- (2) No State in the region can achieve national security solely by means of military hardware;
- (3) Security for some cannot be based on impairing the security of others, including in the settlement of territorial disputes;
- (4) Given the direct or indirect involvement of the countries of the region, viewed in broad terms, in the Middle East conflict, the security of the parties to the conflict cannot be viewed in isolation: the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, northern Africa and the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, including Iraq, must be involved in a "Middle East zone of peace";
- (5) The security of the countries in the Middle East cannot be based on opposed strategic unions or groupings with support from external forces or structures;
- (6) International law is the basis for security and stability: commitment and continuity with respect to bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements is vital for a peaceful settlement to the Middle East conflict;
- (7) There must be decisive action against all forms and varieties of terrorism and extremism, whatever the reasons, including religious reasons, that may motivate them: the peace must not be held hostage by terrorists;
- (8) The countries of the region must renounce weapons of mass destruction so that it becomes a zone free of weapons of mass destruction;
- (9) A reciprocal reduction is required in the military budgets of the regional States, with the resources being reallocated for development, including multilateral regional economic cooperation: peace with one's neighbours is cheaper and more advantageous than maintaining a first-class army;
- (10) There must be unconditional mutual respect for the unique cultural and religious heritage of each people - freedom of religion for all faiths and

unimpeded access for believers to the holy places in Jerusalem and other parts of the region;

(11) There must be a just settlement of the region's humanitarian problems, including a settlement of the refugee problem that is acceptable to all parties;

(12) Regional economic cooperation must be developed and an integrated economic system for the Middle East must be established.

E. M. PRIMAKOV
